with the bank, to the effet that the directors were wealthy men and would come to the bank's assistance. That was a frequent remark Tuesday evening. Fred. A. Kursheedt, of the Kursheedt Manufacturing Company, Nos. 190, 194 South Fifth-ave., who has been quoted in this affair as a director of the bank, and who until the 24th of May did hold such a position, is no longer connected with the house.

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE OFFICERS TO-DAY It is understood that "the officers and

directors of the bank will hold another meeting th's morning at the office of Putney, Bishop & Stade, No. 115 Broadway. There can be little hope of the accomplishment of much that is definite. "What they hope for," one of the members of the counsel is quoted as having said last evening, "is that a receiver may not have to be asked for." It is still believed by many interested in the affairs of the bank that a receiver will not be necessary.

THE BANK'S CONDITION ON JUNE 30. The last published statement of the bank made

on June 30 is as follows: RESOURCES. di: Due from trust companies and National banks 5/15,000 94 31,108 62 82,705,173 01 LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in, cash, surplus fund ndryleed protest
subject to check \$1,356,193 47
Subject to check 55,526 14
Certified checks 27,709 20
Due trust companies and National banks.
Due private bankers and brokers 28,266 14
Brokers 200,000 00

MR. PANFORTH'S REMARKABLE ENTERPRISE. The chief interest taken vesterday by officials of the large downtown banks in the closing of the Madison Square Bank was centred on the startling disclosure of State Treasurer Danforth's startling disclosure of State Treasurer Danforth's financial methods. As far as the bank itself was concerned, its final collapse was rather a relief than otherwise. For several days its unsound condition had been known, and was a source of continual anxiety as to what might happen when the failure was announced. Nothing in particular did happen, and the removal of the uncertainty served to set the minds of the other bankers at rest.

As the rules of the associated banks require a notice of twenty-jour hours for a change of Gear-

As the rules of the associated banks require a notice of twenty-iour hoars for a change of Cearing House agents, the Saint Nicholas Bank had to redeem vesterday all valid exchanges on the Madison Square Bank's account. This, including the \$200,000 which Treasurer Danforth succeeded in getting into the morning clearances, brought the debat balance of the Saint Nicholas Bank up to \$240,000, which was promptly paid. Mr. Graves, president of the Saint Nicholas Bank, made no objection to the acceptance of the State Treasurer's check, as he said that he held securities for more than double the amount of the Madison Square Bank's indebtedness. As the latter's balance had grown gradually more and more unfavorable, he had called on its officers for additional collateral, so that the Saint Nicholas Bank was fully protected, and could not lose a cent from the failure.

GOLD CONTINUES TO POUR IN

CURRENCY, HOWEVER, AS SCARCE AS EVER.

NEW-YORK BANKS RAISE THE RATE OF LOAN DISCOUNT FOR THEIR OUT OF TOWN CORRE-

SPONDENTS TO 12 PER CENT-COURSE OF PRICES AT THE EXCHANGE.

The net results of yesterday's dealings in stock market did not show material changes. The Bank was momentary, and no resulting complications followed the failure of a prominent Stock Exchange firm on Tuesday. The negative influthe President's message was followed the realization of Wall Street men that what had come to puss was exactly what they had ex-pected. They knew that Mr. Cleveland would recommend the repeal of the Silver Purchase act, and so he did. They indulged a hope that he might ne a definite policy, but in ket reality they did not believe he would do so, and he did not disappoint them in that. All this had been discounted in the Street almost from the time the call for the extra session was issued. What they were not looking for was the tariff complication, and it took twenty-four hours to rally

There has been an undoubted tendency in Wall Street to look for quick action by Congress in respect to silver legislation. The leading bankers, however, have expressed the fear that weeks and onths would be consumed in idle discussion and unprofitable bickerings. The bankers are almost unanimous in saying that, unless Congress intends to act within sixty days, the members might as well pack up and go home. Unfortunately, the first two days of the extra session give little promise of the promptness which the greater of the city of the contraction. promptness which the gravity of the situation demands, and Wall Street operators may be compelled to give up the fond hopes they have cher-

Whatever the delay of Congress may be, an immediate continued hear market is hardly possi-ble in the face of the flood of gold that is now well under way from Europe. To this influence was in part due the substantial rally shown it yesterday's closing quotations. An estimate that 000,000 in gold, including that already at hand, will have reached this country within a fortnight, is within the mark. Although an accurate state ent cannot be given until the yellow metal actually reaches port, the figures representing the orders and shipments from foreign countries account beyond the shadow of a doubt for \$18,000,000

So great is the demand for money that 11,671, per cent premium was freely offered yesterday for gold afloat, and as high as 3 per cent for immediate delivery. These extraordinary conditions make importation profitable at exchange rates, which are higher than those at which no many weeks ago the metal was being exported. An advance yesterday carried the rates up to \$18 934 90. Yet the additional orders for gold sent by cable yesterday called for no less an amount than \$2,500,000. Further advances in rates would soon cut off the profit, unless local premiums were advanced. The steamer Lahn, which sailed from Bremen yesterday, carries \$3,500,000

The steamship Majestic yesterday brought over \$1,500,000 in gold, and other large shipments are due From now on the inpour of the engaged metal should be constant. How much of it will ind a lodging-place in New-York banks can hardly be told. The sales for shipment from here have undoubtedly been heavy, and other causes may act to divert a part of the stream from New-York. A high authority on banking matters, however, yesterday expressed a belief that fully \$10,-00 of the incoming gold would find its way into the commercial banks of this city. This great expansion of the available money supply, with the \$10,000,000 added bank circulation that has been ordered, should go far toward a relief of the money

The demand for currency showed no signs of inution. Money brokers reported that the supply, however, was running short, and that they ad more difficulty than on previous days in acunodating their customers. Premiums averaged ut 24 per cent paid and 4 per cent charged. So brokers have been able to fill their orders for all kinds of money except silver dollars, which their agents are searching for in vain. While outof-town banks are heavy buyers of currency, a goodly share of the business of the goodly share of the business of the money brokers comes from manufacturing

What is Drudgery? Housekeeping GOLD DUST



INFLAMMATIONS, HEMORRHAGES. AND ALL PAIN.

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concerns and other corporations employing large numbers of laborers. These are experiencing much the same trouble that the New-York Central had in getting the proper kind of money for their pay rolls. Their banks are unable to supply them and they have to come into the open market and buy The difficulty is increased in many cases by the laws which have recently been passed in sev-eral States for the protection of workingmen, making the weekly payment of employes compulsory. Where payments are made monthly or every two weeks it is a poor operative who is unable to earn at least \$20. On such payrolls double eagles, which there is a plentiful supply, could be used. Under the weekly payment system, and with the short hours on which many mills are running, the individual payments are small and double eagles are unavailable.

As was last week intimated in The Tribune might be the case, the banks of this city have doubled the rate of interest charged their country correspondents for loans and discounts, raising it to 12 per cent. They have taken this action as a matter of self-protection and for the sake of discouraging as far as possible the practice which many suntry banks have fallen into of obtaining accommodation in New-York at 6 per cent and lend-The last examination of the bank made by State Examiner Judson was on July 24. The examiner then found the existence of a deficiency of \$75,000. The \$250,000 of the State's money still remained in deposit.

Deputy Attorney-General John W. Hogan left Albany last evening. He comes to this city to confer with Bank Saperintendent Preston to-day on the affairs of the Madison Square Bank. ing the money to their own customers at 12 to 18 as they are nearly all carrying large amounts of loan certificates on which they have to pay 6

Others among the out-of-town banks are known tinue loans here at 6 per cent instead of returning charge will have a tendency to cause liquidation and unlock the funds now hearded. The shipments of currency by the banks were not heavy ye Sub-Treasury paid out over the counter about \$250,000 in gold and \$40,000 in silver. Its debit balance at the Clearing House, nearly \$57,000, was paid in gold.

The Clearing House Committee issued \$200,000 in loan certificates, bringing the total up to \$36,765,00 There has been much comment on the fact that the outstanding issue of loan certificates largely exceeds the amount that was found necessary in 1873. Speaking of this yesterday, J. Edward Simpresident, of the Fourth National Bank said that he had looked up the figures to what the proportion of certificates issued in 1873 was to the deposits then held, and how it com pared with present percentage. He found that on November 22, 1873, the bank statement showed deposits in the New-York banks aggregating \$167. The total of the loan certificates issue showed aggregate deposits of \$372,945,000. There were on that day \$55,050,000 in loan certificates If the same percentage of loan certificates sho be issued now as in 1873, 15.4 per cent, the amount would be \$57,400,000, therefore the banks still considerable margin before the real record of 1873

s broken. not attracted general attention is found in the con-tinually decreasing revenue of the Government, which is building up a large deficit for Congress to meet. According to the comparative statement of receipts and expenditures of the United States, is receipts and expenditures of the United States, issued on August 1 by the Treasury Department, the Government's income for July was only \$95,905,776-19, while the disoursements were \$35,576,38, 60, leaving deficit for the month of \$8,700,12 il. For the month of July, 1882, the receipts were \$13,214,312.5, and the expenditures \$26,233,3976-14, showing a deficit of \$2,919,645-29. Owing to the hard times imports have failen off still more since August 1, and consequently so has the Government's income, while the expenditures authorized by the last Congress—a Democratic Congress of "retrenchment and reform"—continue to call for undiminished disbursements. The shrinkage in the volume of imports, which has been one of the intences operating to change the balance of trade

ished disbursements. The shrinkage in the volume of imports, which has been one of the influences operating to change the balance of trade in favor of the United States and make possible an influx of gold, is therefore working at the same time to reduce the Gevernment's income and increase the Treasury deficit.

The widest variations in yesterday's stock market were seen in General Electric. After the shares had advanced is from the opening, 43, rumors which proved to be false carried it down to 37½, on total dealings in 38,137 sheres, the highest record of the day on the Stock Exchange. A strong rally carried the stock back to 41½, which was the closing price. The Finance Committee of the company's offices in the Edison Ruilding. The only statement given out after the meeting was that the entire amount of bonds necessary to pay off its floating debt had been provided for in accordance with the action taken at the last meeting of the directors, when it was determined to sell sufficient Treasury securities to pay the floating debt of \$4,000,000.

The total dealings for the day were 25,844 shares,

A. B. DE FRECE MADE RECEIVER.

The Automaton Plane Company, which manufactures with a capital stock of \$500,000. Estimand C. Stanton was formerly president, and Thomas D. Crimmins as director at the start. The liabilities are about \$50,000, and actual assets \$10,000. Thomas C. a director at the start. The Habilities are about 500, and actual assets \$10,000. Thomas C. on has obtained an attachment against the comny for about \$1,800.

.... H. L. HOTCHKISS MAKES A STATEMENT.

At the offices of H. L. Hotchkiss & Co., whose Tuesday, it was said yesterday that the banks had were not paid because Coffin a Stanton, of New York, shown a willingness to carry the firm's leans, and discovered an affected technicality when the pantle that there would be no secrifice of securities. Liquidations of holdings to the amount of about \$109,000 were effected by the assignee, Waldron Williams, who is in charge of the company's affairs. The liabilities are estimated at \$800,000, and the assets at about \$850,000. It was said that the firm would establish the f \$850,000. It was said that the firm would certainly may call and get their money. The city does not resume business, but it was too early to say when

Mr. Hotchkiss said that the firm had betrowed no noney on Nicaragua Caral Construction Company browledge, Aug. 9.—The directors of the Provisional Mr. Hotchkiss himself had a large interest in the canal company, and the money so ited up would have been released. Mr. Hotchkiss expressed the helief, however, that that I vestment was secure, and the work of the canal company would be eventually accomplished.

Providence, Aug. 9.—The directors of the Providence and stonington steamship Company have voted to pass the quarterly dividend that would ordinarily like the canal company would be eventually accomplished.

RECEIVERS FOR A LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY Wm. F. R. Mills has been appointed receiver of the Hamilton Loan and Trust Company, at No. 150 Broadway. He is the second vice-president of the com-pany. F. W. Popple, first vice-president, was appointed at Denver, a few days ago receiver of the property of the company in the Northwest, it having branches at Kearney, Neb., Denver, Omaha and Ta-coma. The company was organized in March, 1887. to make loans on farm mortgages and guarantee them, among the stockholders being prominent men in the bleaching, printing and dyeing business in this city. Moses E. Worthen became president. The company has lent, it is said, more than \$2,000,000 on Western farms and had a paid in capital of \$359.

ceivers had been appointed as a matter of protection and to save the assets of the company, as it is said that there is a large surplus of assets over Habilities. Washing Powder. That there is a large amount of interest coming due under its guarantee, could not rule the names to those the newment of the powder. In the the payments, an receiver were appeared to the tag best interest of all. The habilities outside

OLD COMMISSION MERCHANTS GO UNDER. THE FIRM HAD BEEN IN BUSINESS HALF A CEN TURY-SYMPATHY WITH THE FULLER BROTHERS.

Fuller Brothers & Co., commission merchants a 137 and 139 Greenwich-st., corner of Cedar-st., have suspended and made an assign Cadwallader E. Mulligan, of Dover, N. J. are said to be the largest wholesale dealers in mail in this city and the oldest concern in that line here They have always been regarded as conserv trustworthy men of the highest character, and the greatest sympathy was expressed for them,

The business was started in 1841 by Dudley P., Fuller, father of the present partners, at the place where they are now. They have an old-fashioned five-story warehouse filled with begs of nails. A lew years after the business was started D. B. Fuller formed the firm of Fuller, Lord & Co., with J. Cooper Lord as a partner. They were joint owners of mines, lands, mills, etc., at Boonton, N. J., and manufactures railroad from. The old firm was dissolved by in 1873, but the style of the firm remained Fuller, Lord & Co. until January 1, 1877, when it was Lord & Co. until January 1, 1877. Since it was changed to the present style of Faller Brothers & Co. The estate of Dudley B. Faller was reported to amount to \$1,000,000, and the present members of the firm, as the principal heirs, were reported to have received \$400,000 as their share. The Lord estate bought out the interest of the Fuller estate in the Boonton propërty some years ago, paying, it was The partners in the firm are lives at Boonton, and the other two live in the city. They are the executors of the estates of D.

B. Foller and Mary Fuller, their father and mother,
and Charles D. Is trustee for Louisa B. and Harriet
Atlen. They gave a large number of proferences in
the assignment to various persons, but no amounts
refer manthouse.

The Messrs, Fuller said vesterday that the assignment was the result of the hard times, As commission merchants, they had dealings with many mills mills, had made advances to them, and now were unable to collect for them. The firm had been absolutely unable to raise finney to meet their obligations coming due. The trade speak in the highest terms of the firm. One man said that he had lead business with the firm for thirty years, and never had to go twice to collect a left. Attention was called to the drowing of young Fuller, in Long Island Sound, a few days ago. He was a son of Charles D.

THE SHERMAN BANK'S CHANGE. WHY THE CENTRAL NATIONAL WILL CLEAR FOR IT, INSTEAD OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL.

In regard to the action of the Sherman Bank, Elighteenth-st, and Brondway, in having the Central National Bank act as its Clearing House agent in place of the United States National L. N. Howell president of the sherman bank, made the following

"I was elected president of the sherman frank ter days ago. Refore I accepted the office I made a thorough investigation of the affairs of the bank and found them in a satisfactory condition. We have to day a cash reserve of 77 per cent. It may be argued irst object is to take care of our depositors. our leans are in the nature of quick assets. I thin that this is a sufficient guarantee of our sound co-

exceedingly pleasant personal relations with Colonel Strong, president of the Central National. The ut-

borhood."

cre was no suggestion of a run on the shermar
yesterday. In fact, the deposits were greater
usual. At no time during the day was ther
musual number of persons in the bank, not there
no trace of excitement or lear among depositors

The executive conecil of the American Banker creafter to be fixed the convention advertised to he held at Chicago, September 6 and 7. This action is owing to the present crists and the inability of book officers to leave their posts of duty.

next Monday, and the City and Merchan

EANE WRECKERS TO BE PROSECUTED.

Indianapolis, Aug. 9, The men who are charged with weeking the Indianapolis National Bank are to be presented. United states Attorney Burke hits been in conference with the examiner and the receiver for three days, and is acquainted with the fact with the action taken at the mast meeting of the directors, when it was determined to sell sufficient Treasury securities to pay the floating debt of \$1,000,000\$. The total dealings for the day were 250,844 shares, not a large business, but one considerably ahead of the average records of the last few days. American Sugar Refining Company, which was one of the four most active stocks, opened at 65°2 and closed at 75°s, which was only 5°s off from the highest point touched. Chicago Gas sold down from the opening to 49, but the final raily carried it to 48°s. The only other stocks that compared with the Industrials in activity were \$1. Paul and Western Union. St. Paul opened at 25°s, and sold down to 59°s, but closed at 31°s, after touching 33°s. Western Union opened at 75° and closed at the same figure, after reaching the two extremes of 72°s and sold down to 59°s, but closed at 50°s, and closed at the same figure, after reaching the two extremes of 72°s and sold down the first of the men who appear to be gathly of having violated the National landing laws. Bestreet of general instructions, in which he is clarged into take special cognizance of any violations of the banking laws. District Attorney Earlie had been called into consultation by Examiner Young before the receipt of this letter by the receiver, and it had practically been determined that the United States of the men who appear to be gathly of having violated the National landing laws. Bestreet of general instructions, in which he is cleared to take special cognizance of any violations of the banking laws. District Attorney Earlie had been called into consultation by Examiner Young before the receipt of this letter by the receiver, and it had for the active for the atreation of the having to the suspension of the hards of the measure of the near special control of the bank.

CURRENCY SCARCE IN NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Aug. 9.- A run was started yesterday patent automaton piano attachment at Nos. 31 on the Germania Savings Bank, and all who can and 33 Tenth-ave., with an office at No. 15 East were promptly part. Last night the bank officer-So Printer.

So the area of the state of the of the 10,000 total capital stock. The company was hold currency as much as possible, and to carry or incorporated under New Jersey laws in June, 1891. the business more largely with checks. No depositor

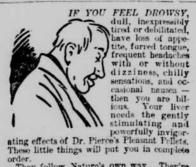
INDIANAPOLIS FLOATS ITS BONDS.

Indianapolis, Aug. 3 (special). City Controller was announced on the stock Exchange on bonds of the city which were due July I and which of the property of the Union Improvement and I was said yesterday that the banks had were not paid because Coffin a Stanton, of New York.

A willingness to carry the firm's loans and discovered an alleged technicality when the purple. Habilities are \$1,000,000.

ITS QUARTERLY DIVIDEND PASSED.

Providence, Aug. 9.-The directors of the Provi



order.
They follow Nature's own way. They're the smallest, the easiest to take, and the best. They absolutely and permanently core Billiousness, Constipation, Janudice, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Sick or Billous Headaches, Sour Stomach, Soursement stupor or drow-Indigestion, and consequent stupor or drow

siness.

They're guaranteed to give satisfaction, in every way and in every case, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you Nothing else urged by a tricky dealer, can ba "just as good" for you to buy.

PORTABLE RUBBER BATH TUBS

Indispensable in Travelling HODGMAN RUBBER COMPANY, COR. GRAND ST. ADJ. 5TH AVE. HOTEL.

be payable to-morrow. There has been a large s'rinkage in business the last quarter. The company

MANY BANKS FORCED TO CLOSE SUSPENSIONS CAUSED BY FINANCIAL DEPRES-

SION AND INABILITY TO REALIZE ON SECURITIES. Perry, Iown, Aug. 9.-The Commercial Bank, a private institution of this city, made an assignmen

resterday, caused by stringency in the money marhet and inability to realize on securities. Depositor will be paid in full. Assets are placed at \$60,349; Unbilities at \$40,050. The Exchange Bank at Angus, another private con ern, has also assigned to H. A. Rouse, of this city. Micneapoils, Aug. 9.-The Commercial Bank, a

Its capital is \$200,000; deposits, \$400,000, and time deposits, \$222,000. The lans and dis-counts at the last statement amounted to \$642,000. The bank's officers state that depositors will be paid Rochester, Minn., Aug. 9.-The Union National Bank closed this morning. There was no stampede, but slow withdrawals of deposits have reduced the ank's resources materially, and the depreciation of connercial paper had some effect in closing. The bank is solvent and will resume without the appoint

mall local institution, closed its doors this mor-

ment of a receiver. The other banks are all con-Waseca, Minn., Aug. 9.- Tac People's Bank of this city failed to open yesterday. The suspension was caused by a heavy run on the bank on Saturday and The assets are \$135,000; liabilities, \$67,

000. Colfax, Wash., Aug. 9.-The Bank of Colfax, an old and reliable private institution, temporarily closed its doors yesterday on account of the general innuctal depression and inability to realize on securities. The bank's capital is \$100,000, and the assets exceed liabilities two for one. No runs have been made on other banks.

Martinsville, Ind., Aug. 9.-Mitchell's Bank has published notice that it will go into voluntary fiquidation on October 1, and that no more deposits or collections will be received. The bank has on hand twice as much cash as deposits. A stock bank will collections will be received. The bank will be organized to succeed this one.

Nashville, Tehn., Aug. 9.—The First National Bank of this city suspended after hanking hours this afternoon. A statement has not yet been given out.

FIRMS CRIPPLED BY HARD TIMES.

Pittsburg, Aug. 9.-The Linden Steel Company, on times and difficulty in procuring discounts an inability to make collections. All the employes, about 800, have been discharged. The company had a number of contracts from the Government for plate it is said that the company has assets largely in excess ipany are to the extent of \$61,200. One is held by W. J. Lewis, the president of the company, for \$40,283. Another by Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd, a stock

wided that Charles W. Tidd, of Boston and Ston hart, should be joined as conssignee with the presen charge of matters until a settlement is affected.

Milwankes, Ang. 9. Farnkam, Allen & Fo., commission merchants and stock breeder, of Columbus Wis, mate at assignment yesterday. Limitities, \$35,000, with nominal assets about the same.

SHITTING DOWN AND REDUCING WAGES Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 9 (Special).—The big mills of the Victory Manufacturing Company at Victory Mill., Saratoga County, were ordered closed to-night

formed their 900 employes that they will close their seekly, according to law, this mill will close Saturday \$275,000, and its annual cloth production to a like unhappy fate.

te,oco,cen sardfacturing Company's three glugham mills, employing 1,100 hands, shut down to night and will, for the present run only three days a week.

company closed its socket room last night, and

charged 125 more men cas caused by the condition of thirgs at present

Minneapolis, Aug. 9.—The Missi sippi Valley Lumber Association met here yesterday in semi-annual session, and agreed to reduce the cut for the balance of the ento one-half. The date agreed on for closing the awnulls was September 20.

Lorsing, Mich., Aug. 9.-E. Bement & so s, manuincturers of implements and stoves, have made a 10 per cent cut in the wages of their 600 employes, The men accepted the cut rather than be thrown out of employaec 4.

A RECEIVER FOR ELEVATOR COMPANIES. St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 9.—The United States Circuit Court vesterday appointed George Spencer, of Duluth, receiver of the Union Improvement and Elevator Company, and of the Lake superior Elevator Company, after giving bonds in the sum of \$100,000 in each hancery proceeding in two actions brought by George , Stebbins against the Union Improvement and Elevator Company to recover \$90,000 due on a promissory note given by the Northern Pacific Elevator ompany. Receivers were asked for each company n the claim that the property of the Lake Superior the Habilities amount to \$1,400,000; that the value

NEW-HAVEN MILLS ON SHORT TIME.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 9 (Special).- The largest this city are to shut partly down at ence. They Winchester Arms Company, Mayor Sargent is a hardware manufacturer, and employs over 2,000 The foundries will be shut down on three days each week, and thus throw 250 men upon shor ours. Lack of orders is the cause of the

The Winchester Arms Company has began by disharging a portion of its employes each week. Last week ferty were released, and this week a larger number was dismissed. The same cause is assigned.

THE FEELING IN MONTREAL. Montreal, Aug. 9 (Special).-The message of Presi-

aneasiness that has existed here for some time, because of the unseitled condition of United State ecurities. Among prominent lankers and broker of Montreal the feeling is that the message proves to be what was expected, and that it is partly satisfactory, so far as it goes. This is not very far, they say, for he offers no way out of the difficulty, nor does he suggest any substitute for the sherms law. One result is that all the banks in the cit olutely refuse to buy any United States drafts and brokers are offering one-half of 1 per cenpremium for American greenbacks. Ince Monda the Rocketago, People's and commerce banks have sent \$100,000 in gold to New York, for which I per ent premium was obtained. This export of gold. owever, is not likely to be increased, as all Canadia banks have received a warning that matters in the scales remain too unsettled for them to make profit-able investments in that line. All Montreal papers refer editorially to the message, and generally approve it, the majority helding that the President adopted a wise course.

MORE DELAY IN THE SENATE.

Continued from First Page.

quiring a majority of the majority to request the committee to bring in an order for closure before one would be reported. Whether or not that policy should be adopted in this Congress I am not prepared to say. But it was a wise and safe measure (hen."

SILVER MEN IN CAUCUS.

MR. BLAND INTIMATES THAT A BIG FIGHT MAY BE EXPECTED.

SEVERAL REPUBLICANS TAKE PART IN THE CONFERENCE-A FREE COINAGE BILL TO

BE INTRODUCED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Aug. 9.-The split in the Demo cratic majority of the House of Representatives appears to be complete. The best evidence of that is the remarkable fact that about one-half of that majority to-day held a caucus, to which the other half were not invited, which half could not have attended in a body if it had received

that many Democratic Representatives (some of whom are men of prominence and influence in the party) who were not present were and are in full sympathy with the purpose and action of the Most of the Democratic Representatives who thus declared their independence and set up for themselves are in favor of the free coinage of silver, and all of them are opposed to the uncon-

an invitation. It is undoubtedly true, however,

ditional repeal of the bullion-purchase provision of the silver law. They may, therefore, be correctly described as Anti-Administration Democrats. They contend that the stand they have taken is in strict conformity and perfect harmony with the National platform of their party, upon which Grover Cleveland was elected to the Presidency. In other words, they are the true and erthodox party, and Democrats, whether of high or low degree, who do not subscribe to their articles of fatth are guilty of heresy. The caucus met at noon and did not adjourn

until nearly 2 o'clock. The attendance was unexpectedly large. According to Mr. Bland, who took an active and leading part in the proceedings, it exceeded 100. The significance of this statement will be better appreciated when it is remembered that a majority of the Democratic membership of the House is 111. It is true that among the Representatives in attendance were several Populists, and also Mr. Bowers, of California: Mr. Sweet, of Idaho, and one or two other Republicans, but it is equally true that the number of these sympathizers is greatly exceeded by the number of Democratic Representatives who were not present and yet are in full sympathy with the movement. Mr. Bland appeared disposed to be nettled be-

cause these men did not choose to attend the caneus, until it was explained to him that the tensons for their non-attendance were such as by the people before this fight is over. There are the clamer against silver. The people are not so resentatives what ailed them. The people do not sine re, nor is it to them the question of first importance. They look upon it as a fight between gold men and bimetallists, and while they would not be willing to see the present laws relating to coinage acconditionally repealed, what they want first of all is free coinage of silver. That is the main question.

Judgo Culberson, of Texas, presided during a portion of the time, and then called Mr. Kilgore, of the same State, to the chair in order that he

The debate is said to have been lively, and at the repeal of the tax on State bank note circulation might afford the relief demanded by the peoreceived with little favor in a caucus composed of men who were determined to adhere to the main question and fight for free coinage. All other service,

Speeches were made by Judge Culberson and Fitchburg, Mass., Aug. 9,-The Park Hill Manu- Messrs, Bland, Bryan, Dockery, Blanchard, Bowand many others. Most of the speakers dwelt Middletown, Conn., Aug. 9.—The schuyler Electric upon the importance of having some agreement upon closed its socket room last night, and with the leaders of the repeal Democrats as to the time to be allowed for debate and the offering and discussion of amendments before consenting Chicago, Ang. 9. Swift & Co., puckers at the slock that the subject should be brought in the House cond-, yesterday hald off 500 employes. They also prior to the adoption of rules and the appointment of committees. Colonel Livingston, of Georgia, employes 10 per cent. The action was expected, and a number of other members of the caucus were opposed to taking up the matter in the House on any terms, prior to the adoption of the ode of rules and the appointment of the regular committees, but they appear to have been a minority. It was the unanimous opinion of the caucus, however, that every member of the House who might desire to speak or to offer and discuss amendments should be protected in his right to do so, and it seemed to be the general opinion that about four weeks would be required to bring a bill to a vote in the House, It is probable that this period will be suggested in the agotiations with the unconditional repeal Democratic leaders. The cancus then adopted the fol-

owing resolutions: "Resolved, That we will support a bill repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act and concurrently providing for the free and unlimited

ing the purchasing clause of the Suerman act and concurrently providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver with tull legal-tender quality on such a ratio as will provide and maintain the parity betwee; gold and silver. Be it further "Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chairman of this conference to draft and introduce such a bill and take proper steps to secure the full and tree discussion and consideration thereof and a vale of the House upon the bill and all proper antendments."

The chairman of the committee mentioned in the second resolution is Mr. Bland, and the other resolution are Messrs, Culberson, Reilly, Boatner, Lane, Bankhead, Bryan and Bailey. Judge Culberson's name was added after the adoption of the resolution. Another committee, which Mr. Bland described as "a sert of whip committee," was also authorized. Among its duties will be topolit the House and corruin the strength of the sentiment against unconditional repeal, as well as in favor of free colonge, and to keep the silver men in line and on the alert to need any emergator watch may arise. With perhaps three or four exceptions, to-day's caucas was composed of Western and Southern members, and the leaders claim with great confidence that at least thirty southern and Western Democrats who were absentional repeal and western Democrats who were absent to-day will join them as soon as the campaign opens. That may happen to-morrow, and it may sent to-day will join them as soon as the campaign opens. That may happen to-morrow, and it may not begin until inter in the week, but it cannot be long postponed, for the repeal leaders seem to be as easer for the fray as their opponents could

desire.

"Inve you no fear that influences will be brought to bear to disorganize your ranks?" asked a Tribane correspondent of one of the free-coinage leaders to-slay.

"No, sir, none whatever. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, you know. The men who are in this movement represent districts nine-tenths of whose people are opposed to the demonstration of silver, and that is what the unconditional repeal of the silver-purchase provision would mean, in their opinion. If a Rep-

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resentative is hovest he will stand by his constituents, and, whether he is or not, he knows that they will put him in his political coffin if he proves false to them on this question. I know that members of the Cabinet regard it as a part of their duty to solicit votes for unon-ditional repeal, but I do not believe that they are meeting with any great degree of success.

NO MONEY FOR EXTRA SESSION EMPLOYER Washington, Aug. 9.-The joint resolution introduced in the House by Mr. Holman just before adjournment yesterday making the appropriation for legislative purposes available from and after August 7 was made necessary by a ruling of Acting First Controller of the Treasury Garrison that the appropriation to pay the expenses of Congress did not become available, so far as it related to "session" employes, until the date fixed by the law for the first regular session of Congress-the first Monday in December. Former Controllers permitted the payment of session employes at extra-sessions. The same ruling applies to the mileage of members. Should the present session be adjourned at a date sufficiently remote from that axed for the regular session, in December next, to permit members generally to go to their homes in the interim, in the opinion of members of the Committee on Appropriations, an appropriation would be made for mileage on account of the present gathering.

MR. HARTER'S PLANS FOR RELIEF.

Washington, Aug. 9.-The anti-silver men have been led to expect by the expressions of those sil-ver men with whom they have conferred regarding the proposed agreement for a prompt discussion of the question, that no filibustering would be countenanced. "There may be an attempt," said countenanced. "There may be an attempt," Representative Harter, one of the leading and silverites, this morning, "on the part of a few, radical silver advocates to delay the inevitable, simply for delay, and if their opposition shall prove to be purely for obstructive purposes, there will be no trouble in securing the signatures of a large majority of the Democrats on the floor to the Committee on Rules to a request for port a closure,"

Mr. Harter says there are two other things besides the repeal of the Silver Purchase law as recommended by President Cleveland, and two only, absolutely essential to the complete return of confidence and the rapid growth of prosperity.

"The first is least important, perhaps," he said, "but it will produce instant and most wholesome results. This is to give National banks the right to issue notes up to the par value of their bonds, A still more important thing is to give the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, the right to sell United States thirtyyear 3 per cent bonds at any time, in any amount and on any terms he sees fit, in order to maintain all United States coined and paper money at a parity, or in order to pay all debts of the United States at maturity. Other wholesome legislation might follow, but with these measures passed I would prefer to adjourn and let the country have a rest until the regular session.

DUTIES OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARIES, Washington, Aug. 9.-Secretary Carlisle has divided the business of the Treasury Department between the three Assistant Secretaries, as fol-William E. Curtis-Public moneys, loans and currency, miscellaneous, Bureau of Engraving and Superintendent cincluding World's Columbian Exposition), the Supervising Architect, the Su pervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital and the Supervising Inspector-General of the Steamboat Inspection Service Hamlin-All matters pertaining to the customs service, revenue marine, special agents and secret and to the Bureau of Statistics, Scott florts to divert the caucus from its purpose met | Wike-Warrants, estimates and appropriations, stationery, printing and blanks, mail and files the Navigation and Immigration bureaus, and the offices of the Lighthouse Board and Life Saving

MR. BOYD NOT LIKELY TO RETURN TO SIAM Washington, Aug. 9.-Colonel S. H. Boyd, the United States Minister to Slam, has not tendered his resignation to the President as the result of the publication of a personal letter which he wrote to Mr. Holderman, expressing his views on the Stamese situation in undiplomatic language and reflecting on Secretary Gresham. While Colonel Boyd will not be asked to resign, it is understood that his tenure of office will be made to end 5 the appointment of a successor. To-day Mr. Holderman called on Secretary Gresham to explain why he made the Boyd letter public, but the Secretary declined to hear him, stating that he was wholly indifferent to the subject. Mr. Boyd was appointed Minister to Siam on October 1, 1890.

The salary of the office is \$5,000. BIDS FOR THREE GUNBOATS INVITED. Washington, Aug. 9.-Preliminary steps for the building of three new gunboats were taken by the Navy Department to-day by issuing advertisements inviting bids for their construction. The bids are to be opened in sixty days. One of the vessels is to be of special type for use in Chinese waters, while the other two are to be ordinary gunboats. The last Congress appropriated \$1,200,000 for their

THE SHANN MURDER TRIAL.

MANY WITNESSES EXAMINED, BUT LITTLE OF IMPORTANCE DISCLOSED.

Treaton, N. J., Aug. 9 .- The trial of the Shann murder case was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

J. Watson Shann, the undertaker, was recalled for cross examination and testified that after death John Saana's body weighed only seventy-five or eighty dinds, although his beight was six feet two inches. Dr. Ellison H. Bergen testified that Shann was afflicted with kidney disease and stomuch trouble, and described the treatment which he gave Shann from time to time. Dr. Bergen testified that he prescribed only three and one-tenth grains of calemed for John during his sickness, and bichloride of mercury tablets twice for disinfecting purposes for external use alone. Mrs. Shann sent him word about the disembowelling of her son the day after it occurred. Under cross-examination, Dr. bergen testfied that he coryl not say whether mercury and calo mel were poisons or not. He was not a chemist. He prescribed the calomel to slightly stimulate the liver. Witness treated Shann for gastritis and kidney affect tion only.

After recess William Bentty, who boarded with the shanns, testified that he heard no noises of any kind in the house during the night that it is said the dead man's body was mutilated. Samuel Astley, another boarder, testified that he heard co noise in the house that night, except some one going either up

Howard M. Gough, a life insurance inspector, testified that when he first visited the Shann home after John's death, Mrs. Shann refused to allow him to see the body. When he went again with County Physic cian Cantwell and Coroner Coutler, he was permitted to view it. There was a large wound in the abdomet and the viscera were missing. Frank C. Borden, another life insurance agent, acknowledged that he gave Mrs. Shara warning that his company intended to breestigate John's death. Mrs. Eliza Blaine tes tified that she was at the Shann home the night John's body was mullated, and heard noises in the hall during the night as though some mer were walk-ing on the stairs. Court adjourned at this point for the day.

EXCURSIONS TO WORLD'S FAIR VIA WASHINGTON AND THE B. AND O. R. R.

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